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## DESCRIPTION

### WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

#### Technical Field

The present invention relates to a technology for continuously switching different wireless communication networks when data communication is executed using at least two types of wireless communication networks. In particular, the present invention relates to a technology for selecting an optimum wireless communication network depending on a communication status and a position of a terminal.

#### Background Art

Various types of wireless communication networks, which have been in practical use nowadays such as customer-owned systems, for example, wireless LAN, Bluetooth, and the like and public network systems, for example, mobile phone, PHS, and the like function independently of each other at present, and users selectingly use them according to applications, areas, communication speeds, and the like.

Since these wireless communication networks have various communications speeds, service areas, communication costs, and the like depending on the types thereof, it is necessary to appropriately switch the networks depending on a location where they are connected in place of using a

particular network at all times.

At the time, it is required a seamless handover technology that integratively handles the respective systems, selects an appropriate network and switches a network being used to it without causing a user to be aware of the switching, and executes communication continuously without interrupting it.

As the method described above, it is contemplated to separate a network, through which communication is executed to control switching of network and the like, from a network through which data communication is executed. It is known a method of establishing data communications and audio communication also in a wireless communications system that does not have a paging function originally by using a wide area wireless communications system as disclosed in, for example, PCT application (PCT/JP02/13187) proposed by the applicants.

According to the technology, it is proposed to use a wide area wireless communications system having a paging function of, for example, a pager line and the like as an exclusive as well as to use, for example, wireless LAN and the like as the wireless communications system and to utilize them by combining the characteristics of them, respectively.

The method intends to effectively utilize existing

infrastructures, in particular, the pager line and the like. However, since a whole system is constructed by previously determining a particular network as a control network, a problem arises in that the system does not function in locations, for example, an oversea area, an isolated island, and the like where the control network cannot be used.

Further, even when a plurality of networks can be used for data communication, the data communication cannot be executed while continuously switching the networks. In particular, when communication is switched between wireless communication networks to which base stations are connected at positions different in network, a technology for not only switching a terminal wireless system promptly but also properly switching a data transmission path on a network side is necessary, and it is desired to realize the technology.

Further, in the network making use of the wireless communication terminal, the wireless communication terminal does not start to switch the network until it moves out of an area providing the network service. Accordingly, the network is disconnected once and must be connected again to a service being provided, from which a problem arises in that continuity of connection cannot be secured.

Disclosure of the Invention

The present invention, which was created in view of the above background, realizes continuous switching of communications using a wireless communication network used for control and data communication networks other than the network for control. Further, the present invention provides a system for connecting to other candidate network using position information when the communication network goes outside of an area as well as automatically continuously switching a data communication network from the control network

That is, an invention of claim 1 is a wireless communications system which uses at least two kinds of wireless communication network and enables to simultaneously connect to a basic access network for executing signaling communication in which communication is controlled so as to be continuously switched and to a wireless access network for executing data communications other than the signaling communication, and the wireless communications system includes a wireless communication terminal and a wireless communication server.

Each of the wireless communication terminals includes a seamless application processing unit for executing connection processing to the basic access network and connection/disconnection processing to and from the wireless

access network, a basic access network client processing unit having a client function in the signaling communication, a multicast communication node application processing unit for setting multicast reception using at least the two kinds of the wireless communication networks, respective network devices corresponding to the respective wireless communication networks, and the position obtaining means of the wireless communication terminal.

Further, the wireless communication server includes a home agent application processing unit for setting a multicast transmission using at least the two kinds of the wireless communication networks, a basic access network server processing unit for notifying, when the wireless communication networks are continuously switched, the wireless communication terminals of a wireless communication network acting as a switching candidate, for managing the signaling communication for communicating the status of the respective wireless communication terminals therebetween, and for managing the registration/update processing of the respective wireless communication terminals, a terminal status table for managing the status of the respective wireless communication terminals, a terminal configuration table for managing wireless communication network interfaces implemented in the respective wireless communication terminals, and a preference setting table for managing the

order of the wireless communication networks acting as switching candidates when the wireless communication networks are continuously switched.

Then, the wireless communications system is characterized in that the basic access network client processing unit obtains position information from the position obtaining means and notifies the basic access network server processing unit of the position information, and the basic access network server processing unit registers the position information to the terminal status table.

In an invention according to claim 2, the wireless communication terminal includes a map display client application processing unit for displaying at least the current position periphery map of the wireless communication terminal, whereas the wireless communication server includes an image creation processing unit for creating the map image of an optional position referring to at least previously prepared map data and a map display server application processing unit for sending the map image to the wireless communication terminal.

In the arrangement, when the map display server application processing unit receives a map image creation request from the map display client application processing unit, the map display server application processing unit

obtains the position information of the wireless communication terminal from the terminal status table and sends a periphery map image creation request to the image creation processing unit together with the position information, and the periphery map image created by the image creation processing unit is returned to the map display server application processing unit and further sent to the map display client application processing unit as a response.

Further, an invention according to claim 3 is arranged such that, in the wireless communications system, the wireless communication server includes two servers, that is, a home agent server including the home agent application processing unit and the basic access network server processing unit, and a resource server including the terminal status table, the terminal configuration table, and the preference setting table, and the basic access network server processing unit obtains or registers the information in the respective tables of the resource server through a wired or wireless communication network.

An invention according to claim 4 is characterized in that the wireless communication terminal includes a map display client application processing unit for displaying at least the current position periphery map of the wireless communication terminal, and the resource server includes an

image creation processing unit for creating the map image of an optional position referring to at least previously prepared map data and a map display server application processing unit for sending the map image to the wireless communication terminal, wherein when the map display server application processing unit receives a map image creation request from the map display client application processing unit, the map display server application processing unit obtains the position information of the wireless communication terminal from the terminal status table as well as sends a periphery map image creation request to the image creation processing unit together with the position information, and the periphery map image created by the image creation processing unit is returned to the map display server application processing unit and further sent to the map display client application processing unit as a response.

#### Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a whole configurational view of a wireless communications system according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a configurational view explaining a wireless communication terminal in detail.

Fig. 3 shows a sequence for setting M-cast reception.

Fig. 4 shows a sequence for canceling the M-cast



reception when multi cast is finished.

Fig. 5 shows a RAN connection sequence.

Fig. 6 shows a sequence for continuously switching RAN to next candidate RAN.

Fig. 7 shows a sequence when a user instructs to switch RAN.

Fig. 8 shows a sequence for detecting an available RAN candidate by a BAS client processing unit.

Fig. 9 shows a sequence of switching when it is possible to return to RAN having higher priority.

Fig. 10 shows a sequence for switching RAN in response to an instruction from the BAS client processing unit (from out of service warning to core area).

Fig. 11 shows a sequence for switching RAN in response to an instruction from the BAS client processing unit (from out of service warning to out of service).

Fig. 12 shows a sequence of a service registration function.

Fig. 13 shows a sequence of a terminal registration function.

Fig. 14 shows a sequence of a registered status monitor function.

Fig. 15 shows a sequence of a terminal position status monitor function.

Fig. 16 shows a sequence of a terminal RAN candidate

creation function.

Fig. 17 shows a sequence of a current position periphery map creating function.

Fig. 18 shows a sequence of a terminal status display function.

Portions denoted by reference numerals are as shown below. 10: wireless communication terminal, 11: seamless application processing unit, 12: BAS client processing unit, 13: Mobile IP mobile node processing unit, 20: home agent server, 21: Mobile IP home agent processing unit, 22: BAS server, 30: resource server

#### Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

A method of embodying the present invention will be explained based on an embodiment shown in the figures. Note that the embodiment of the present invention is not limited to the one described below and may be appropriately modified.

Fig. 1 is a whole configurational view of a wireless communications system according to the present invention. The system is composed of a wireless communication terminal (10) that can be carried by a user, a home agent server (20) connected through a wireless communication network, and a resource server (30). The home agent server (20) is connected to the resource server (30) through a wired or wireless communication network. In addition to the above

arrangement, a single wireless communication network may be arranged by integrating both the servers (20) and (30).

The wireless communication terminal (10) realizes mobility as a mobile node of Mobile IPv4 and continuously switches wireless communication networks by automatic control.

Fig. 2 is a configurational view explaining the wireless communication terminal (10) in detail. The terminal (10) is composed of a known personal computer and a PDA (Personal Digital Assistant) and includes a seamless application processing unit (11), a basic access network client processing unit (hereinafter, referred to as BAS client processing unit) (12), a Mobile IP mobile node application processing unit (13) as a multicast communication node application processing unit, and a network device (14) corresponding to the wireless communication network as shown in the figure.

In particular, the present invention includes a GPS receiver (17) as a position obtaining means to detect a terminal position and a map display client application processing unit (18) for displaying the periphery map of a terminal.

Further, the wireless communication terminal (10) stores a seamless setting file (15) used in the seamless application processing unit (11) and a BAS setting file (16)

used in the BAS client processing unit (12) in a memory in the terminal (10) or in an external storage unit.

The Mobile IP mobile node application processing unit (13) of the present invention supports Simultaneous bindings of Mobile IP. After the Mobile IP mobile node processing unit (13) executes Registration by Simultaneous bindings, it receives the same packets sent from the home agent server (20) and disables one of them.

The Mobile IP mobile node processing unit (13) provides a function for setting and canceling multicast (M-cast) reception. Fig. 3 shows a sequence for setting M-cast reception. Reception is set in response to an instruction for setting M-cast reception from the seamless application processing unit (11) that will be described below, and Registration Update is requested to a Mobile IP home agent processing unit (21) as a home agent application processing unit of the home agent server (20). At the time, parameter S=1 is sent in Registration Update.

A response to Registration Update (S=1) is returned from the Mobile IP home agent processing unit (21), and a response of Mobile IP Update is further notified to the seamless application processing unit (11) from the Mobile IP mobile node application processing unit (13). Note that when no response is returned from the home agent server (20), paging update is requested again, and when no response is

returned for a predetermined period of time, the processing is finished by the seamless application processing unit (11).

In contrast, when the multicast is finished, the M-cast reception is canceled. Fig. 4 shows a sequence at the time. Although the same sequence is also employed when the M-cast reception is canceled, Registration Update processing is executed by setting the parameter to S=0. Incidentally, when no response is returned from the home agent server (20), an M-cast status is continued.

Next, processing executed by the seamless application processing unit (11) will be explained. When the processing unit (11) starts up, it executes connection of a basic access network (BAN). In the present invention, signaling communication in which communication is controlled so as to be continuously switched is executed in BAN. As shown in Fig. 2, the BAS client (12) and a BAS server (22) executes communication according to a BAS (Basic Access Signaling) protocol, and the embodiment employs SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol). Further, after communication to a communication opponent starts, a wireless access network (RAN) is connected to execute other data communication in Mobile IP. Although connection to RAN and BAN is executed individually from wireless communication networks in the present invention as described above, whether any of wireless communication networks is used as BAN, RAN can be

optionally switched.

Further, as one of the feature of the present invention, it is possible to monitor the communication status of a communication device used as RAN and to switch the device automatically and continuously when abnormal communication is detected. Further, the device may be also manually switched when the user selects to do so. When communication is finished in RAN, RAN is automatically disconnected and a power supply of the device is also turned off.

The seamless application processing unit (11) includes a communication device scan function for determining whether it is possible or not to connect the network device (14) being connected, a communication device connection function for automatically connecting the device after the power supply of the device is turned on, a communication device monitor function for detecting link down of the device, and a communication device disconnection function for turning off the power supply after the device is automatically disconnected.

Further, as to RAN and BAN, the seamless application processing unit (11) also includes respective functions of a RAN connection function for setting RAN after start up, a RAN switch function for switching to next candidate RAN in response to detection of the link down and a switch instruction from the user or from the BAS client processing

unit (12), and a BAN connection function for setting the network of a communication device used as BAN at present at start up.

The communication device scan function includes processing for obtaining electric wave intensity of a predetermined cycle from the network device (14) by the seamless application processing unit (11), and the cycle is selected from the seamless setting file (15). A method of obtaining the electric wave intensity depends on respective devices, and methods disclosed by manufacturers of hardware may be also used. When the electric wave intensity is obtained, it is determined by the seamless application processing unit (11) that when the electric wave density is equal to or larger than a threshold value, connection is possible and when it is less than the threshold value, connection is impossible.

The communication device connection function is a function for turning on power supplies when respective devices are used and dial-up connection is executed after the power supplies are turned on in a dial-up device such as a modem and the like of mobile phone and PHS. Further, in wireless LAN and the like, the communication device connection function sets the network of a device after the power supply is turned on. Incidentally, a dial-up setting file to respective providers is previously stored in the

seamless setting file (15) and the like. Further, allocation of IP to respective networks (including DHCP) ESSID to wireless LAN access points, and passwords are previously set by the user and stored.

The communication device monitor function periodically monitors the link status of a device used for communication based on a value set in the seamless setting file (15). That is, the communication device monitor function obtains a communication status from a device driver of the network device (14), and when the communication status is abnormal, the function executes RAN switch processing. Further, in the wireless LAN, when signal intensity is equal to or less than a threshold value, link down is detected. Otherwise, the link down may be detected by a known method other than the above method.

The communication device disconnection function is a function for setting an unused device ineffective and turning off a power supply of the network device (14). In the dial-up connection, a dial is disconnected.

Next, RAN/BAN connection according to the present invention will be explained.

Fig. 5 shows a sequence of RAN connection. At start-up, a candidate RAN is obtained from the seamless setting file (15), and the wireless communication network thereof is connected as RAN. Until RAN is connected, connection to a



next candidate RAN is tried.

That is, when a seamless application starts up, a list of RAN switch candidates is obtained, and a candidate RAN is connected and a network is set. Mobile IP update is requested to the Mobile IP mobile node (13) and registered. Then, information of connection as RAN is retained in the seamless application processing unit (11) as current RAN. The mobile node (11) requests Registration to the Mobile IP home agent processing unit (21) of the home agent server (20) by Dynamics function.

Note that when there is no RAN candidate in the seamless setting file (15), connection of RAN is executed again after a predetermined period of suspension.

The present invention is characterized in that a plurality of access network RANs are switched as needed in response to an instruction from the user and according to the status of the network. Fig. 6 is shows a sequence for continuously switching RAN to a next candidate RAN when abnormal communication is detected in RAN.

That is, an abnormal communication of the network device (14) is detected by the seamless application processing unit (11), the wireless access network is switched to the basic access network by requesting Mobile IP update. That is, when connection of BAN is established and BAN is different from RAN, Mobile IP update is requested by

setting the parameter to  $S=0$  that means novel update, and connection is switched only to BAN. No update is executed in other cases.

When Mobile IP Update is requested, the Mobile IP mobile node (13) requests Registration to the Mobile IP home agent processing unit (21) by Dynamic function. With this request, connection is switched to BAN once.

Further, the seamless application processing unit (11) obtains the information of a next candidate RAN from the seamless setting file (15), and when the next candidate is different from BAN, the seamless application processing unit (11) makes the network of the current RAN whose abnormality is detected ineffective and turns off the power supply of a device as well as tries to connect to a next candidate RAN. Then, the seamless application processing unit (11) requests Mobile IP Update ( $S=0$ ) to the new RAN to the mobile node (13), and the mobile node (13) requests Registration to the Mobile IP home agent processing unit (21) by Dynamic function.

When the next candidate is the same as BAN, since BAN can be used as it is, it is sufficient to execute only disconnection processing of the current RAN.

Fig. 7 shows a sequence used when the user instructs to switch RAN. In this case, first, the user requests the seamless application processing unit (11) to obtain a list

of selectable RAN candidates, and the seamless application processing unit (11) obtains the list of the RAN candidates from the seamless setting file (15). The seamless application processing unit (11) returns the list to the user who selects RAN and instructs switching.

When connection of BAN is established and BAN is different from RAN, the seamless application processing unit (11) requests Mobile IP update using the parameter set to S=1 that means additional update to execute connection of BAN in multicast in addition to a current RAN. No update is executed in other cases.

When Mobile IP update is requested, the Mobile IP mobile node (13) requests Registration to the Mobile IP home agent processing unit (21) by Dynamic function. With this request, even if link down of RAN occurs in midstream, connection by BAN is maintained.

Further, the seamless application processing unit (11) executes the following processing based on the relation among the current RAN and the RAN designated by the user and BAN.

When BAN is the same as the current RAN, connection to the designated RAN and a request and registration of Mobile IP update (S=0) are executed while maintaining the network of the current RAN as it is.

When BAN is the same as the designated RAN, the current

RAN is disconnected, and a request and registration of Mobile IP update (S=0) are executed.

When BAN is different from the current RAN and the designated RAN, the current RAN is disconnected, and a request and registration of Mobile IP update (S=0) of the designated RAN are executed.

When the user selects RAN, it is possible not only to detect it from all the devices but also to detect candidates by switching available RANs in the BAS client processing unit (12)

In this case, when the user sends a RAN switch candidate update request to the BAS client processing unit (12), the processing unit (12) searches available wireless communication networks and notifies the seamless application processing unit (11) of them.

As a result, the seamless application processing unit (11) updates the switch candidates of the seamless setting file (15) so that only available networks are made to candidates. The subsequent procedures are the same as the above procedures.

Further, the present invention is provided with a sequence for monitoring whether or not it is possible to switch to RAN having higher priority and for returning to the RAN when it is possible to switch to it. This is shown in Fig. 9.

The seamless application processing unit (11) scans communication devices by the above function, and, as a result of the scan, the seamless application processing unit (11) detects that it is possible to connect RAN that satisfies a band in use and has priority higher than that of the current RAN (RAN having higher ranking of candidate).

When BAN is different from the current RAN, the seamless application processing unit (11) requests Mobile IP update using the parameter S=0 that means novel update, and switches connection only to BAN. No update is executed in other cases.

When Mobile IP update is requested, the mobile node (13) requests Registration to the Mobile IP home agent processing unit (21) by Dynamic function. With this request, connection is switched to BAN once.

Further, the seamless application processing unit (11) executes processing for switching to RAN having high priority by the same processing as that of the case in which an instruction is made from the user.

Next, the present invention also provides an arrangement for switching RAN in response to an instruction from the BAS client processing unit (12) connected through the basic access network server processing unit (hereinafter, also called BAS server) (22) disposed to the HA server (20) and the basic access network.

That is, as shown in Fig. 10, when the seamless application processing unit (11) receives a notification from the BAS client processing unit (12) that the wireless communication terminal (10) enters an out of service warning area from a core area, provided that the current RAN is different from BAN, the seamless application processing unit (11) requests Mobile IP update of S=1 to the network of BAN. The mobile node (13) requests Registration to the Mobile IP home agent processing unit (21) by Dynamics function. With this request, connection to BAN is added.

Then, when it is notified from the BAS client processing unit (12) that the wireless communication terminal (10) returns to the core area again, the seamless application processing unit (11) requests Mobile IP update of S=0 to the current RAN.

In contrast, when the seamless application processing unit (11) obtains a notification from the BAS client processing unit (12) that the wireless communication terminal (10) goes to the out of service area without returning to the core area, the seamless application processing unit (11) obtains the RAN information of a next candidate from the seamless setting file (15) and executes disconnection processing of the current RAN as well as executes connection processing of the next candidate RAN as shown in the sequence of Fig. 11.

In the present invention, since RAN and BAN can be optionally switched, BAN can be switched likewise RAN described above. However, when the seamless application processing unit (11) starts up, first, the information of a BAN switch candidate is obtained from the seamless setting file (15), and the network is set such that the BAN switch candidate can be used as BAN. When the BAN candidate cannot be connected as BAN, a next BAN switch candidate is obtained again and the network is set.

Further, the BAS client processing unit (12) will be explained. The processing unit (12) includes respective functions of a service registration function for executing registration processing to the BAS server (22), a status notification function for notifying the BAS server (22) of a status at set intervals, a preference selection function as an interface for switching a preference currently selected to the user to other preference, a RAN candidate acquisition function for acquiring RAN candidates by sending a terminal discovery request to the BAS server (22), and a switch instruction receiving function for receiving a terminal shift notification from the BAS server (22) and instructing the seamless application processing unit (11) to switch RAN after a RAN candidate is updated.

Fig. 12 shows a sequence of the service registration function. First, BAS client processing unit (12) obtains a

terminal ID, a cycle for notifying a set status, and a set preference from the BAS setting file (16) of a terminal (refer to Fig. 2) in response to the start-up of a BAS application of the terminal. Then, the BAS client processing unit (12) requests the seamless application processing unit (11) to obtain information of which wireless network interfaces implemented and obtains it. Further, the BAS client processing unit (12) requests the seamless application processing unit (11) to obtain a current network status and obtains an in-use BAN, its IP address, an in-use RAN, and the status of M-cast.

Further, the BAS client processing unit (12) requests a GPS receiver (17) to obtain position information and obtains the position information of latitude and longitude.

Thereafter, the BAS client processing unit (12) registers these information to the BAS server (22) as initial information through the basic access network.

These informations are periodically obtained in such a manner that the BAS client processing unit (12) requests the seamless application processing unit (11) and the GPS receiver (17) to obtain status information and position information at the status notification cycle, and the information on the BAS server (22) is updated thereby. This is the status notification function.

Which communication network is to be preferentially



switched when a wireless communication terminal shifts and RAN is automatically switched is stored in the BAS setting file (16) as a preference. As a selectable preference, there are available a fee preference that gives priority to a wireless communication network having a lowest cost, a band preference that gives priority to a wireless communication network having a large band, a range preference that gives priority to a wireless communication having a large range of area, a communication stability preference that gives priority to a wireless communication network having a good connection property, a power saving preference that gives priority to a wireless communication network having small power consumption. Numerical values are set to each of the preferences, and, for example, 3, 4, 3, 5, 2, are sequentially defined in PHS, and 4, 5, 1, 3, 4 are sequentially defined in 2G.

With this arrangement, when the user selects only the fee preference, priority of selection is set in the order of, for example, wireless LAN, PHS, 2G, 3G, and the like.

To set a RAN switch candidate based on a set preference, WRD (Wireless Resource Discovery) is sent to the BAS server (22). It is sent when the user changes a preference and when the user requests to obtain available RAN information.

The BAS client processing unit (12) obtains a selection preference from the BAS setting file (16) and notifies the

BAS server (22) of it through the basic access network.

The BAS server (22) returns the available RAN switch candidates, to which priority is given, to the terminal based on the notified preference. The BAS client processing unit (12) notifies the seamless application processing unit (11) of the switch candidates obtained thereby. The seamless application processing unit (11) stores the switch candidates in the seamless setting file (15) together with the ordering thereof. The information is used to switch the network described above.

Further, when the BAS server (22) determines that the wireless communication network that is currently used as RAN enters the out of service warning area, it instructs the terminal to switch the wireless network. That is, when a RAN switch request occurs in the server, an available network is notified from the BAS client processing unit (12) to the seamless application processing unit (11) through a terminal shift notification. The seamless application processing unit (11) updates the RAN candidate information of the seamless setting file (15) according to the notification. Further, the BAS client processing unit (12) instructs the seamless application processing unit (11) to switch RAN. Subsequent processings are the same as those described above.

The wireless communication terminal according to the

present invention includes the GPS receiver (17) and the map display client application processing unit (18) as well as includes a map display function achieved by the operation of the BAS server (22) and the resource server (30). The function will be disclosed together with the arrangement of the resource server (30).

Next, the arrangement of the wireless communications system will be explained.

The wireless communication server is composed of the home agent server (20) and the resource server (30). The home agent server (20) is composed of the Mobile IP home agent processing unit (21) and the BAS server (22), and the resource server (30) stores various information such as a terminal status table and the like.

The home agent processing unit (21) sets M-cast transmission in response to Registration Update (S=1) from the Mobile IP mobile node processing unit (13) and cancels it in response to Registration Update (S=0). Further, the home agent processing unit (21) notifies of a status of M-cast in response to an enquiry from the BAS server (22). When an M-cast transmission function starts up, an IP address of a transmission object and an IP address of a transmission source are used as parameters. Thereafter, the same packet is transmitted to a different opponent address.

Further, as shown in Fig. 13, a wireless communication

terminal ID, a selection preference, a status notification cycle, an IP address of BAN, an in-use BAN, an in-use RAN, a status of M-cast, a latitude, a longitude, an update date, and the like are registered from the BAS server (22) to a terminal status table (31) of the resource server (30) in response to a request for registration from the BAS client processing unit (12).

Further, the ID of a notified wireless communication terminal and the information of wireless network interface implemented in the wireless communication terminal is registered to a terminal configuration table (32) of the resource server (30).

Then, after a monitor function (22a) that will be described below is started, the terminal configuration table (32) returns a response of registration to the BAS client processing unit (12).

Thereafter, to notify that the wireless communication terminal is updated by to terminal status update function, an update request is periodically issued from the BAS client processing unit (12), and the update information is added to the terminal status table as necessary.

The BAS server (22) includes a registration status monitor function which further monitors the update request by the monitor function (22a) and cancels registration of service when a request is not received at synchronized

intervals judging that it is impossible to provide service in the terminal. Fig. 14 shows a sequence of the function. After a processing unit of the function obtains the allowable number of times of non-reception of the update request from the terminal status table (31), the processing unit periodically obtains an update date, and if the request is not received at a set cycle from the update date, the processing unit counts it as the number of times of non-reception.

When the count value exceeds the allowable number of times of non-reception, it is determined that the service of the wireless communication terminal cannot be used, and the information of the terminal is deleted from the terminal status table (31) and the terminal configuration table (32). According to the arrangement of the present invention, when the information of the terminal is deleted, the terminal is deleted from the switch candidates in the seamless application processing unit (11).

The BAS server (22) also includes a terminal position status monitor function. The function monitors the position of a wireless communication terminal whose service is registered at registered intervals, and when the wireless communication terminal is located in a warning area out of a RAN area used currently, the function sends a switch instruction to the terminal.

Fig. 15 shows a sequence of the function.

The BAS server (22) obtains the position information of the wireless communication terminal and an in-use RAN from the terminal status table (31), and when the position information previously monitored by the processing unit of the monitor function (22a) is different from the current position information, the BAS server (22) issues an enquiry to a GIS engine unit (33) that contrasts respective core areas without of service warning areas.

When the wireless communication terminal is located in a core area as a result of the enquiry, the processing unit goes to a next monitoring. However, when the wireless communication terminal is located in an out of service warning area, the processing unit obtains the selection preference from the terminal status table (31), obtains a RAN candidate by internally issuing a terminal discovery request, and sends a terminal shift notification to the BAS client processing unit (12).

In addition to the above mentioned, when the wireless communication terminal returns to the core area from the out of service warning area or shifts to the outside of the core area, the processing explained in the seamless application processing unit (11) is executed.

A method of obtaining a RAN candidate will be explained. Fig. 16 shows a sequence for setting a wireless

communication network that can be used at a current position as a switching candidate when an in-use RAN is disconnected. First, when the BAS server (22) receives a terminal discovery request, it reflects a selection preference to the terminal status table (31). At the same time, the BAS server (22) obtains the position information of the terminal from the terminal status table (31) and the information of wireless network interfaces from the terminal configuration table (32), respectively. Further, the BAS server (22) obtains all the wireless communication networks that are ordered by the selection preference from a preference setting table (34). The BAS server (22) orders the wireless communication network interfaces from the combination of them and issues an enquiry to the GIS engine unit (33) as to whether or not the networks can be used at a current position in the order of higher priority.

The BAS server (22) sequentially creates available RAN candidates and returns them to the BAS client processing unit (12) as a response.

Finally, the map display function according to the present invention will be explained.

The resource server (30) includes a map display server application processing unit (40) and creates a map image in response to a request from the map display client application processing unit (18) of the wireless

communication terminal (10). In the embodiment, the resource server (30) can create a map image of an optionally designated point as well as create the periphery map of a terminal.

That is, as shown in Fig. 17, when the user instructs to display the periphery map of a current position by manipulating the wireless communication terminal (10), the map display client application processing unit (18) sends a map image creation request to the map display server application processing unit (40) together with a terminal ID. The map display server application processing unit (40) that receives them obtains a current latitude and longitude from the terminal status table (31) and then sends an image creation request to the GIS engine unit (33) together with the position information.

The GIS engine unit (33) obtains data from a map data file (41) and a wireless network definition layer file (35) that are previously prepared and creates an image. Since information of the wireless network definition layer file (35) is used in combination with map data, the map image includes the available ranges of the respective wireless communication networks so that they can be discriminated therein.

The created image is sent to the map display server application processing unit (40) from the GIS engine unit



(33) as a result of creation and returned to the map display client application processing unit (18).

The map image is displayed in the map display client application processing unit (18). With this arrangement, the user can not only display the periphery map but also visually recognize the network connection environment of the current position. In particular, when it can be known that a wireless communication network which cannot be connected at the current position can be connected at a position near to the current position, it is possible to connect to a network having higher priority by shifting a connection point slightly. Accordingly, the combination of the present invention is very suitable.

Further, the periphery map of a designated place can be displayed, in addition to the current place. In this case, when the user inputs, for example, a place name and a station name, the map display client application processing unit (18) sends them to the map display client application processing unit (40) which issues the enquiry of the place name to the GIS engine unit (33). A result of the enquiry is returned to the map display client application processing unit (18) and shown to the user. When the user selects the place name, the result of the enquiry is sent to the map display server application processing unit (40) as a map image creation request together with the place name.

Thereafter, the GIS engine unit (33) creates a map image using the wireless network definition layer file (35) and the map data file (41) likewise the processing described above, returns the map image to the map display client application processing unit (18), and displays it.

The resource server (30) according to the embodiment includes a terminal status display processing unit (42) and a function for displaying a wireless communication terminal (10) whose service is registered on a map together with various status so that a manager can refer thereto.

When the manager inputs a terminal status display request from a browser (43) through a known input means, the terminal status display processing unit (42) obtains the information of all the wireless communication terminals (10) from the terminal status table (31). Then, the terminal status display processing unit (42) requests the GIS engine unit (33) to create a map image. The GIS engine unit (33) creates the map image of a range that includes at least one of the wireless communication terminals (10) from the wireless network definition layer file (35) and the map data file (41) and returns it to the terminal status display processing unit (42).

The terminal status display processing unit (42) displays the map image and a terminal position in the browser (43).

As described above, in the wireless communications system according to the present invention, since the system can be switched to the basic access network and to a next candidate wireless communication network before a terminal enters an out of service area by obtaining the position of the terminal, the present invention contributes to continuous switching of networks.

Further, since the present invention permits the user to be easily acquainted with a network environment, it contributes to improve usability of network connection.